

CLAIM AMENDMENTS

1-16 (Canceled)

17. (New) A device for fuel injection rate shaping, wherein the device comprises a body, in which a chamber is arranged, a first channel at the first end of the device for the fuel primarily entering the device and a second channel at the second end of the device for the fuel primarily leaving the device, the first and second channel being in communication with the chamber, into which chamber a movable piston is arranged dividing the chamber into a first main volume and a second main volume, the volumes of which depend upon the position of the piston, and further, the device comprises at least one auxiliary volume, which can be united with the main volumes, in which device the auxiliary volume can be filled with the fuel entering the device through the first main volume by utilizing the piston motion in the first direction, whereby by utilizing the piston motion in the second direction a desired pressure can be reached in the auxiliary volume and by establishing a connection from the auxiliary volume to the second main volume, whereby a fuel flow from the auxiliary volume to the second main volume is allowed, the piston motion in the second direction can be speeded up.

18. (New) A device according to claim 17, wherein said piston, i.e. the first piston, is cup-shaped and its middle section is provided with a leading through, and the cup-shaped side thereof opens toward the first end of the device; and further, the chamber of the device includes:

a first resilient means to bias the first piston toward the first end of the device;

a channel construction arranged so that one end thereof is supported by the second end of the device and the other end is located in the leading through of the first piston, whereby the first piston is allowed to slide with respect to the channel construction;

a second piston, which is cup-shaped and its middle section is provided with a leading through, and the cup-shaped side thereof opens toward the first end of the device, the second piston being located in the cup of the first piston; and

a second resilient means to bias the second piston toward said channel construction, whereby the second piston is allowed to slide with respect to the first piston.

19. (New) A device according to claim 18, wherein the channel construction is at least at one point provided with a leading through connection from the channel of the channel construction to the second volume, which consists of a chamber volume defined by the body and the first piston.

20. (New) A device according to claim 19, wherein the leading through of the second piston is in direct communication with the channel of the channel construction while the second resilient means biases the second piston against the channel construction, the channel of which is in communication, via the second volume or directly, with the second channel.

21. (New) A device according to claim 18, wherein the leading through of the second piston is a choke channel.

22. (New) A device according to claim 18, wherein the outer side of the second piston is provided with a chamfer or groove forming an auxiliary volume defined by the first and second piston.

23. (New) A device according to claim 19, wherein the position and motion of the first and second piston are dependent upon the pressure conditions prevailing within the device so that when the pressure in the second volume is sufficiently lower than that in the first channel, the motion of the first piston is toward the second end

of the device, which motion increases the first volume defined by the body and the pistons at the first end of the device, and at a certain point of the piston motion joins the first volume with the auxiliary volume, and that while the pressure in the second volume is sufficiently high compared with the pressure prevailing within the first channel, the motion of the first piston is, assisted by the first resilient means, toward the first end of the device, which motion diminishes the auxiliary volume and the first volume and at a certain point of the piston motion breaks the communication between the first volume and the auxiliary volume, due to which broken communication the pressure in the auxiliary volume makes the second piston move toward the first end of the device disconnecting the second piston from the channel construction, whereby a connection between the auxiliary volume and the channel of the channel construction is established, and as soon as the pressure is falling in the auxiliary volume, the second resilient means will assist the second piston toward the channel construction, which will break the communication between the auxiliary volume and the channel of the channel construction.

24. (New) A device according to claim 22, wherein the position and motion of the first and second piston are dependent upon the pressure conditions prevailing within the device so that when the pressure in the second volume is sufficiently lower than that in the first channel, the motion of the first piston is toward the second end of the device, which motion increases the first volume defined by the body and the pistons at the first end of the device, and at a certain point of the piston motion joins the first volume with the auxiliary volume, and that while the pressure in the second volume is sufficiently high compared with the pressure prevailing within the first channel, the motion of the first piston is, assisted by the first resilient means, toward the first end of the device, which motion diminishes the auxiliary volume and the first volume and at a

certain point of the piston motion breaks the communication between the first volume and the auxiliary volume, due to which broken communication the pressure in the auxiliary volume makes the second piston move toward the first end of the device disconnecting the second piston from the channel construction, whereby a connection between the auxiliary volume and the channel of the channel construction is established, and as soon as the pressure is falling in the auxiliary volume, the second resilient means will assist the second piston toward the channel construction, which will break the communication between the auxiliary volume and the channel of the channel construction.

25. (New) A device according to claim 18, wherein the leading through hole or holes are located in the channel construction so that the communication between the first channel and the second channel is broken, when the first piston is at the second end of the device, whereby the device forms a blockage between the first and second channel.

26. (New) A device according to claim 18, wherein the outer edges of the first piston are machined so that they form a support for the resilient means.

27. (New) A device according to claim 18, wherein the body construction is provided with support structures for the resilient means.

28. (New) A device according to claim 18, wherein the bottom of the interior of the cup of the second piston is provided with support structures for the second resilient means.

29. (New) A device according to claim 28, wherein the resilient means are springs.

30. (New) A method for a device for fuel injection rate shaping, wherein the device comprises a chamber and a movable piston arranged therein dividing the chamber into a first and second main volume, the volumes of which depend upon the position of the piston, and at least one auxiliary volume, which can be united with the main volumes, in which method the auxiliary volume is filled with the fuel entering the device through the first main volume by utilizing the piston motion in the first direction, a sufficient pressure is provided in the auxiliary volume by the piston motion in the second direction and a connection from the auxiliary volume to the second main volume is established for speeding up the piston motion in the second direction, whereby a fuel flow from the auxiliary volume to the second main volume is allowed.

31. (New) A method according to claim 30, wherein the filling of the auxiliary volume with fuel is arranged so that a connection between the auxiliary volume and the first main volume is established at a certain point of the piston motion while the piston is moving in the first direction.

32. (New) A method according to claim 31, wherein a connection between the auxiliary volume and the first main volume is established at the initial moments, when the piston starts its motion in the first direction.

33. (New) A method according to claim 30, wherein a connection between the auxiliary volume and the second main volume is arranged at a certain point of the piston motion while the piston is moving in the second direction.